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	party)		•	
	[Specification]			
1.	Title of Invention:	: ID Card	Validity Determination	
	System And Validity Determination Apparatus			
2.	[Claims]			
	(1) An ID card validity determination system that, on			
	an ID card created by using a dot printer to record personal data and photographic data, checks changes in the density of image points at least in the main			
scanning direction or sub-scanning d		anning direction of the		
	image points of the photographic data portion, and			
	determines the ID o	card to be	genuine when this period	
	matches the resolut	tion of the	e printer that recorded	

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the photographic data and determines the ID card to be false when this [period] does not match.

- (2) An ID card validity determination apparatus that uses the ID card validity determination system described in Claim 1; characterized in that it has a photodetector having the capability to resolve resolutions narrower than the minimum resolution of the printer that has created the ID card.
- (3) An ID card validity determination system that, in the case of an ID card that has formed at least the photographic data using sublimation dyes, so-called thermal sublimation recording, determines the ID card to be false when the reflected light in the photographic data portion is not nearly uniform through the combination of near infrared light and a photodetector that reacts to near infrared light to generate output.
- (4) An ID card validity determination system that records the various portions of the ID card using a number of printers with different resolutions and, when it has read the ID card, checks whether the respective portions match the resolutions of the respective printers and determines that there is a possibility that the ID card is not a fake when a match is obtained for at least one location or more.
- (5) An ID card validity determination system that converts personal data based on a special conversion formula, records results based on this conversion in the photographic data portion, performs conversion based on a conversion formula that is already known when it has read the personal data of the ID card, and determines that the ID card is genuine by the fact that that data matches the data read from the photograph portion.

This invention relates to an ID card validity determination system and validity determination apparatus that, on an ID card in which personal data that has been put into character form and a facial photograph of the person in question has been recorded, determines whether or not the personal data is the person shown by the facial photograph.
[Prior Art]

Conventionally, ID cards have been formed by arranging a facial photograph on paper or plastic on which personal data has been printed and laminating these all at once. ID cards are used as employee identification, credit cards, CD cards or cards that prove the identity of an individual. Recorded as personal data on the ID card are the person's name, date of birth, personal identification number (if an employee card, the employee number, etc.), and the issuance number of the ID card as well. These personal data may be made visible, but in some cases they may be recorded in an invisible status as in the case of a magnetic card.

In the past, the amount of ID card usage was not very great, but recently ID cards have come into use in a variety of fields. However, simultaneously with this there has also come to be frequent illegal use relating to these cards. For example, the password, PIN, etc. of the card is found out, and another person's card is used illegally.

[Problems To Be Solved By the Invention]

The person's facial photograph is recorded on the ID card in addition to the personal data. Therefore, by visually comparing the card and the person, one can confirm if the person is using his or her own ID card. (Note that in all subsequent cases the discussion will assume that the recorded personal data is correct. Therefore, the photograph that is affixed to the ID card, and, if the person's face matches, the personal data recorded on the ID card will both be considered to be those of the person in question.) When this type of ID card is used, it is possible to commit forgery by using another person's ID card and affixing only one's own facial photograph to it; for example, the facial photograph portion of FIG. 10(a) is cut out and another person's photograph is put in as in FIG. 10(b) in order to misuse the other person's personal data. For example, if a company were to use this ID card in a work attendance system, it would be possible to penetrate the interior of another company and carry out important confidential information using this forged ID card. With regard to personal data forgery, because personal data consists of numbers, alphabetical characters, etc., special conversions are performed on these numbers and characters, and check codes and the like are created and arranged and inserted inside the personal data, so forgery is difficult. However, for facial photographs,

forgery can be easily achieved by the method of switching to affix another person's facial photograph or the method of photographing the ID card with the other person's facial photograph affixed. The purpose of the present invention is to exhibit a method of determining whether the personal data on an ID card and the facial photograph of the person recorded thereupon are correct or not. [Configuration of the Invention]
[Means To Solve Problems]

In order to solve the aforementioned problems, the ID card reading system of the present invention is characterized in that it has a means for reading personal data and a means for also reading data that is recorded on the photograph portion, and it is a system for checking whether the data relationship between these is as specified and for checking the validity of the ID card.

[Action]

Because it has such a configuration, by comparing the read personal data or part of this data or data obtained using a certain conversion formula on this personal data with the data read from the photograph portion, it is possible to make determinations such that the ID card is proper if these match, and it is a forged ID card if a mismatch has occurred.

[Embodiments]

- First Embodiment

A number of embodiments of the present invention will be indicated below while referring to drawings. First, in the ID card used in the present invention, it is assumed that data that varies according to the individual, specifically, personal data or facial photograph data are all recorded by a printer. The other common portion is that, even when recorded in advance by printing, when the individual data is recorded, it is permissible to record simultaneously by means of a printer. FIG. 10(a) shows a representative example of an ID card. In this ID card, the configuration uses personal data and facial photograph data. First, the simplest conceivable method of forgery is to cut out the facial photograph or affix another person's photograph on top of it and take a photograph again (FIG. 10(b)). Even if such an ID card were used, with an ordinary checker, only the personal data portion would be checked, so it would be judged to

be genuine. The method of preventing this will be indicated next.

First as the most basic method of checking, a check of the facial photograph portion is performed at the same time, and a check is at least made as to whether or not this facial portion is a composite photograph that has been fit in after the fact. Examples of this method are those that read the facial photograph portion with a sensor inside a checker and make a determination as to whether it has been recorded by a printer or whether the photograph has been fit in. Fortunately, this ID card is recorded by a printer with a uniform resolution, so when enlargement is attempted, the respective image points can be clearly recognized. Specifically, the printer's resolution is from 8 dots/mm to 16 dots/mm, so it would appear that image points of approximately 125 µm to 62.5 µm could be seen (as shown in FIG. 1(a)). In contrast with this, in the case where the facial photograph portion is recorded by a photograph, the silver particles of the photograph are small particles of less than 1 μm. Therefore, when the facial photograph has been checked by a sensor, if it appears that image points equivalent to the resolution of the printer cannot be seen and that the density is continually changing, (as shown in FIG. 1(b)), it is nearly always thought that a photograph has been used, and it can be considered a forged ID card.

Note that there are also cases in which another person's facial photograph is affixed to the ID card and the entirety is photographed to create a forged ID card, so by using a sensor to scan not only the facial photograph but other personal data portions, it is possible to make a determination as to whether the entire ID card has been forged by a photograph according to whether or not image points of the specified resolutions can be observed.

- Second Embodiment

A second embodiment will be shown which determines an ID card to be forged when the facial photograph of the ID card has been replaced with the facial photograph of another person. The facial photograph portion emphasizes gradation, so thermal recording apparatuses that use sublimation color ink are widely used. The ID card used in the present invention is one in which the facial photograph portion is recorded by a color printer that uses thermal sublimation ink. FIG. 2 shows the

reflectivity of magenta ink Thermal sublimation ink is nearly transparent to near infrared light. This is because dyes are used in sublimation ink, which are transparent to near infrared light. Therefore, even if the facial photograph portion were scanned with near infrared light, the reflected light would appear nearly uniform on the sensor. Note that, for the personal data portion, an ink that is mainly pigment is used, so there is sufficient absorption even with near infrared light, and therefore it is possible to read the personal data. In contrast with this, in IDs forged by inserting a photograph, etc. into the face portion, the silver of the photograph portion has sufficient reflective properties even with respect to near infrared light, so signals can be detected when the facial photograph portion is scanned with infrared light. In other words, in the case where a photograph is used in the facial photograph portion and in the case where thermal sublimation ink is used, it is possible to determine the validity of an ID card from the fact that the reflectivity when near infrared light was applied is completely different.

- Third Embodiment

In the second embodiment, a method was shown in which the validity of the ID card was determined by considering the differences in the properties of the ink of the facial photograph portion and the properties of the ink that has recorded the personal data portion, and the present embodiment is also a method that resembles that embodiment. For example, it is a method in which, after recording the facial photograph portion, a special pattern is further printed by fluorescent printing in such a way that visible light is emitted when ultraviolet light is applied. FIG. 3 explains fluorescent ink. The horizontal axis indicates the wavelength, and the vertical axis indicates the absorption or the light emission intensity. As shown in FIG. 3, substances with fluorescent ink absorb ultraviolet light and emit visible light as fluorescent light. Note that, as shown by the dashed line in the drawing, there are also inks that emit fluorescent light in the infrared range. When this type of ink is used, it is sometimes possible to make it completely invisible in the visible light range. In an ID card checker, by applying ultraviolet light, and, for example, reading a visible fluorescent light pattern, and confirming that the determined pattern is recorded at the determined position, it is possible to check the validity

of this ID card. In addition, in this case as well, it is possible to use it together with the first embodiment, etc. and adequately further confirm the validity of the ID card by checking that this fluorescent pattern has also been recorded by a fixed resolution printer.

Note that, in the case where fluorescent recording has been performed, even if a special machine is not used, it is possible to make a determination to a certain extent by viewing under ultraviolet rays. Specifically, when a special fluorescent light pattern is visible, to a certain extent there is a high probability that it is genuine. However, there is also the possibility that it has been forged by fluorescent printing, so it is necessary to use a checker to confirm that image points of the specified resolution are formed.

- Fourth Embodiment

The methods discussed in the embodiments up to this point have used photographs to perform the forgery, but the ID card is also created by a printer, so it is naturally not inconceivable that the forgery could be created using a printer. In such a case, first, a method of making forgery difficult is to vary the resolution of the printer that records the personal data portion and the printer that records the facial photograph. It is, of course, an ID card that has been forged using a printer, so even if the method indicated in the first embodiment were used to check for a forgery, the image points recorded by the printer would be visible, so it would naturally be (mistakenly) determined to be genuine.

Therefore, for example, it is the second embodiment of the present invention that, for example, when the resolution of the printer of the personal data portion and the resolution of the printer for facial photograph recording are varied, and the sensor of the ID card checker is used to read the respective portions, determines validity from the difference in the size of one of the image points generated. For example as shown in FIG. 4, if the personal data portion were recorded by a 10 dots/mm printer, image points of approximately 100 μ could be recorded, or if the facial photograph were recorded by a 12 dots/mm printer, image points of approximately 82.5 μ would be recorded. Therefore, in the case where the resolutions of the printers for recording the personal data portion and the facial photograph portion have been varied in this way, when the personal

data portion and the facial photograph portion have been checked using a sensor, it can be determined to be a forged ID card when recording is performed with image points of the same size.

Note that in this embodiment two printers with different resolutions are used, which are the printer for the personal data portion and the printer for recording the facial photograph, but in the interest of further forgery prevention, it is possible to make the forgery preventing effects greater by varying the respective resolutions using a larger number and a larger variety printers.

- Fifth Embodiment

All of the aforementioned embodiments assume a case where a printer that has exactly the same resolution as the ID card creating equipment and an ink with the same properties could not be prepared, or if it were possible to prepare these, it would be possible to configure equipment to issue ID cards that are basically same as the genuine article. In such a case, for the method of determining the validity of the ID card, that is, the method of determining that the personal data and the person in the facial photograph match, it is necessary to record the personal data or part of it or data created from the personal data basically within the facial photograph as well.

One example of this is the method of recording data created from the personal data within the photograph data, as shown in FIG. 5(a). Of course, this data creation method is such that it is created from personal data as is shown in FIG. 5(b), and only the person creating the ID card knows it, so it is not possible to set it to the appropriate number. That is, it is possible to determine the validity of the ID card by comparing the personal data and the characters in the photograph. However, there is, of course, also a method that uses current photographic technology and printing technology to make the forgery by using another person's photograph and recording identical characters within this photograph. In the case where it is created by photographic technology, by using the first embodiment, it is possible to determine it to be a fake, but in the case where an actual printer has recorded it, it is considerably difficult to determine it to be a forgery.

In such a case, the following type of response is conceivable. For example, it can be such that the four

image points of the upper right of the photograph portion of the ID card of FIG. 5(a) are special image points, for example, they may have weights such as those shown in FIG. 5(c). For example, when the image points are at the 2^{0} and 2^{3} positions as shown in FIG. 5(c), this indicates 9. And when confirmation data is calculated in FIG. 5(b), the numbers hidden within the image (9, in this case) may be further matched together and calculated. Specifically, the validity of the ID card is checked according to whether or not the confirmation data matches the results of reading in and calculating the personal data and the numbers (characters) hidden within the image with a machine that performs checking of the ID card. That is, it is considerably difficult to check the photographic image and discover a pattern for checking from within this, so it is extremely difficult to forge the ID card. In addition, a sophisticated printer that is able to faithfully reproduce the entire image would be needed.

Note that in the case where a method such as that shown in FIG. 5(c) is used, for the data used in the calculation, it would be sufficient to have only the numbers hidden in the image as shown in FIG. 5(d). There is also hardly any conversion in extreme cases, and it may be output as confirmation data without modification. Also the confirmation data may be displayed by a system such as that shown in FIG. 5(c).

- Sixth Embodiment

If a pattern that is clearly visible to the eye has been recorded within the photograph, a printer may be used to forge it. In order to prevent forgery, a conceivable system would be such that the characters recorded in the photographic image are such that (1) people cannot directly read them when in a normal light ray status. (2) They are recorded in an enciphered status, and other persons are not able to determine where and in what status they are recorded.

(3) By combining (1) and (2) and using a special light beam, the enciphered characters are read from within the photograph portion.

First, as the simplest method, the character string obtained by a special formula from the characters or numbers within the personal data is normally recorded by invisible ink (see FIG. 3). For example, when ultraviolet light is cast, it is conceivable that fluorescent ink that would generate visible light would be used. In

addition, among substances that generate visible light in this way, there are certain cases where the fact they are being recorded becomes known. Therefore, when one would like to keep particularly tight secrecy, it is desirable to use fluorescent ink that would generate infrared fluorescent light when fluorescent light is applied. By doing so, in the normal status, it will be nearly impossible for the characters written in the photograph portion to be recognized. That is, it will become possible to determine the validity using an ID card reading apparatus that has an apparatus that recognizes infrared light and an apparatus that generates ultraviolet rays within one housing.

Note that in this case as well it would be better if the numbers or characters recorded in the photograph portion were not the numbers and characters themselves but specially created character codes and bar codes such as ASCII. Character encoding is also a type of encipherment, but it would be ideal to perform more active encipherment.

- Seventh Embodiment

An example of the method of enciphering personal data and recording it in the facial photograph will be shown. The facial photograph of the ID card emphasizes gradation and resolution, so a sublimation printer is used. Therefore, the respective image points are such that, for example, sub-control of the pulse width of the approximately 128 gradations is performed, and one image point is controlled to 128 gradations. Therefore, for the method of performing enciphering, a method is conceivable in which the strings of numbers and characters obtained from the personal data are replaced with the densities of the respective image points in one portion within the photograph to (encode) and record them. However, in this method, when changes in the ink over time and the fact that the differences in density between the respective gradations are too few is considered, employing it would be too incautious and absurd, and the more one thinks of it, the more it becomes inconceivable.

In order to perform encipherment, it would be optimal to use binary information for whether the image point is present or not. That is, this is a method of using a binary pattern to record by enciphering personal data or a portion thereof or characters, numbers, etc. created from the personal data in one portion within one portion of the photograph. For example, one embodiment of this is

shown in FIG. 6(a). As shown in the figure, data is recorded in the angled portion of the photograph. In this way, the reason that this data is recorded on an angle in a portion of the photograph in this way is, in the case where this data is inserted at the outer edge of the photographic image, to prevent only the photograph portion from being replaced while leaving only this data portion.

We will discuss the system of enciphering as personal data to record in the diagonal line region of the photograph portion. FIG. 6(b) is an example of this. The weights of 2^0 , 2^1 , 2^2 , 2^3 , and 2^4 are given according to the respective positions at the four image points in the drawing. This type of pattern is recorded in the diagonal line portion in the photograph of the ID card. For example, if we assume that only the 2¹ and 2³ positions are recorded at the appropriate density, $2^3 \times 1 + 2^2 \times 0 +$ $2^1 \times 1 + 2^0 \times 0 = 10$ is expressed. In addition, the portion indicated in the diagonal line portion of FIG. 6(b) is a dummy bit, and it is considered to be recorded at the appropriate density. Also, the data recording start position is set in advance, so data may start to be read from a determined position of this diagonal line portion. Or, a start code indicating the start of writing of the data may be recorded, and the data for confirmation may also be written from there. By doing as indicated above, it is possible to write the personal data of the ID card or a portion thereof or data created from this to a portion of the photograph portion.

Note that the photograph portion is recorded by sublimation ink to which the three colors Y, M and C, or black in addition to these, have been added. As in FIG. 6, the data written in the photograph may be recorded after deciding on one color among these inks. Due to the fact that other inks are dispersed completely randomly, a line in which diagonal confirmation data such as that shown in FIG. 6 is written is recorded. By using a method that writes within this data the data that determines in advance what color of ink the confirmation data is recorded in or that tells what color of data is the confirmation data, or one that varies the ink color in which confirmation data is recorded for each of the respective four image points, it is possible to read the confirmation data that is recorded in the photograph portion. Therefore, by comparing with the results of

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reading the personal data portion, it is possible to determine the validity of this ID card.

- Eighth Embodiment

As an embodiment other than the seventh embodiment, there is a method in which the data for confirmation of the ID card is recorded using thermofusible color ink that uses normal pigments. For example, the ID card confirmation data is recorded using thermofusible ink with M pigmentation (FIG. 7(a)). Then, on top of this, the entire surface is colored in diagonal lines as shown in FIG. 7'[sic](b) for example, using thermal sublimation ink with M dying characteristics. That is, by doing so, it is only possible to confirm magenta diagonal lines with the naked eye. Here, when infrared light is used in the ID card reading machine, infrared light is transparent (see FIG. 2) with respect to the dye ink, so the pigment ink is recorded, and it is possible to read only the ID card and the confirmation data hidden under the diagonal lines.

Above, we have indicated a number of methods of determining the validity of an ID card, these are all methods that require a reading apparatus, and the size and configuration of the reading apparatus vary greatly according to the check stage and the importance of the objective of usage. In the most critical locations or in cases of entry to a place where VIPs gather, all of the validity determinations indicated here are, of course, performed, but visual checks and the like must also be performed.

However, this type of stringent check is not normally needed and only a simple check would be sufficient. For example, the most common forgery is the method of inserting one's own photograph into the photograph portion to create a forged ID card. In such a case, it is possible to fulfill the check functions adequately with one or two of these embodiments.

FIG. 8 shows the simplest ID card validity determination apparatus. This apparatus consists of at least an infrared LED array (4) and an infrared CCD array (5). The ID card (7) is moved, for example, in the direction of arrow A, and after the infrared light emitted from the infrared LED array (4) is reflected to the ID card (1), it is incident to the infrared CCD array (5). The character portion (3) is recorded by pigment ink, so infrared light is sufficiently absorbed, and therefore the character pattern recorded in the character

portion (3) is input to the infrared CCD (5). At this time, when the infrared CCD array (5) resolution is made sufficiently small, the resolution of the printer that has recorded the character portion (3) is obtained by a circuit within the apparatus, though this is not shown in the drawing. In cases where this character printer resolution is not as specified, the ID card is determined to be false. An ID card (1) for which a determination has been made that the character portion is genuine is further moved in the direction of arrow A, and the photograph portion (2) comes under an infrared LED (4). If it is a genuine ID recorded by sublimation ink, when the photograph portion (2) has been scanned, the infrared light will be reflected back nearly uniformly to the CCD array sensor (5). Therefore, it is possible to determine that it is a genuine ID card (1) in this case. If the photograph portion (2) has been replaced with another person's photograph, etc., the fact that it is a fake ID card will be quickly ascertained because of changes according to the output photograph pattern from the CCD array (5). A flowchart of the ID card validity determination method resulting from this system is shown in FIG. 9. Note that, if there is leeway, it would be possible to determine the validity of the ID card with considerably high accuracy by calculating the personal data of the read in character portion (3), hiding this calculated value in advance in the photograph portion (2) by the various methods shown in the eight embodiments, and performing a check again when these data have been read in.

[Effects of the Invention]

By using this invention, it is possible to form an ID card determination apparatus that makes it difficult to forge an ID card by putting in personal data and a photograph and that is able to simply determine that an ID card is a fake even if a forged ID could be made. [Brief Explanation of the Drawings]

FIG. 1 is a drawing for explaining the ID card and the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a drawing for explaining the reflection characteristics of dye ink and pigment ink. FIG. 3 is a drawing that explains light absorption and light emission in the case where fluorescent ink is used. FIG. 4 is a drawing for explaining another method of recording the ID card with

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printers that have two different resolutions and determining the validity of the ID card by whether the resolution is of the specified size depending on the case. FIG. 5 is a drawing that shows the method of determining the validity of the ID card by recording data, which has been obtained using the personal data, in the photograph portion, reading the ID card, and determining whether or not the value obtained by calculating the personal data matches the data recorded in the photograph portion. FIG. 6 is a drawing that shows the method of recording the confirmation data in the photograph portion. FIG. 7 is a drawing that shows the method of recording this data by thermofusible ink and further using a thermal sublimation ink that is dye to make this data invisible to the naked eye. FIG. 8 is a drawing that shows the simplest example of the ID card validity determination apparatus of the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flow chart of this ID card validity determination apparatus. FIG. 10 is a drawing that shows an example of an ID card (a) and a forged ID card (b) in which the only the photograph portion of the ID card has been replaced.

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FIG. 1
FIG. 2
/1/ Reflectivity
/2/ Magenta ink
/3/ Pigment ink
/4/ Dye ink
/5/ Wavelength
/6/ Infrared light
FIG. 3
/1/ Absorption
/2/ Light emission
/3/ Infrared light emission
/4/ Ultraviolet
/5/ Wavelength
/6/ Infrared
FIG. 4
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FIG. 5
/1/ Personal data
/2/ Formula
/3/ Secret
/4/ Confirmation data
/5/ Numbers hidden in the image
/6/ Formula
/7/ Confirmation data
FIG. 6
FIG. 7
FIG. 8
1. ID card
2. Photograph portion
3. Character portion
4. Infrared LED
5. Infrared CCD
FIG. 9
/1/ Start of ID card reading
/2/ Character portion resolution check [OK]?
/3/ Image portion sublimation ink check [OK]?
/4/ Genuine ID card
/5/ Fake ID card
FIG. 10
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の発明の名称

IDカードの真偽判別方式及び真偽判別技術

K

674¥ 圖 平1-323925

田田 頤 平1(1989)12月15日

P 劵

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1. 発明の名称

IDカードの演奏科別方式及び演奏科別益電 2、 侍許靖永の韓國

- (1) パーソナルデータ、および写真データを、 ドットプリンクで記録し、作成するIDカードに 於て、少なくとも写真データ毎の買点の主定査方 向又は劉忠宏方向の諸点の最皮変化を調べ、この 周期が、写真データを記憶したプリンクの解像皮 と一致した場合には、其のIDカードであり、一 敢しない場合には、角の「1 Dカードであると利耳 する、IDカードの真偽料料方式。
- (2) 解像皮が、IDカードを作成したプリンク の最小解釋皮より、更に細かく解析できる性能を 持った、光技出習を持つことを特徴とする路水理 1 記載のIDカードの真偽料別方式を使用した。 IDカード真偽有料数量。
- (1) 少なくとも写真データを昇着性染料を使用 した、いわゆる弟昇華記録によって形成したID カードの場合には、近点外光と、近途外光に反応

して出力を生ずる元鉄出数の組合わせにより、写 真データ等での反射光がほぼ一位でない場合には、 氏のIDカードであると科別するIDカードの度 品料别方式。

- (4) IDカードの従々な部分を解棄皮の異なる いくつかのブリンタで記録し、IDカードを洗み 取った場合に、それぞれの部分が、それぞれのブ リンタの解像度と一致しているかを調べ、少なく とも一体所以上で一致が伴られている場合にその I Dカードは偽物でない可能性があると判断する I Dカードの皮条質別方式。
- (6) パーソナルデータを特別な変換式に基づい . て疣負し、写真ゲーク部に、この変質に基づいた 韓星を足無しておき、I Dカードのパーソナル データも読み取った場合に、予めわかっている度 換式に基づいて変換し、そのデータと写真部から 使み取ったゲータが一致していることによって、 皮の1Dカードであると料別する1Dカードの具 负料解方式。
- 3. 免明の詳細な説明

[発明の目的]

(産業上の利用分野)

この発明は、文字化されたパーソナルデータと、本人の威写真が記録された I Dカードに於て、パーソナルデータが既写真で示されている人物であるか否かを判定する I Dカードの真偽判別方式及び真偽判別領域に関する。

(従来の技術)

親写真だけ自分のものと貼りかえる角点を行な う、何えば無 1 0 図(a) の既写真部分を切り取り、 (b) のように他人の写真を入れることによって、 私人のパーソナルデータを選及することが可能と なる。何えばこのIDカードを出送処理システム ・に利用している会技があるとすると、この品益し たJDカードで他社内等まで浸入でき、重要な場 密徳権を持ち出すことなどが可義となる。パーソ ナルデータの偽造については、パーソナルデータ が数字。アルファベットなどで構成されているた めに、これらの数字や文字に特殊な変換をほどこ し、チェックコードなどをつくり出し、パーソナ ルデータ中に合わせて入れておくため、英雄はむ ずかしい。しかし、兵写真については、他人の兵 写真と貼り金える方法もないは他人の証写真を 払った、1Dカードを写真で取ってしまぷ方法な どによって、簡単に偽造できてしまう。本発明の 目的は、IDカードのパーソナルデータと、そこ に記録されている本人の既写真が正しいものであ るかを科斯する方法について示すことを本発明の

0638.

従来、IDカードの使用量は、あまり多くなかったが、最近では様々な分野に於て、IDカードが使用されるようになってきた。しかし、これと同時にこれらのカードに関する不正使用も多発するようになってきている。例えばカードのパスワード、暗証書号などを買べだし、他人のカードを不正に使用することなどが行なわれている。

(免明が解決しようとする環題)

「Dカードには、パーソナルデータが記録されている。 れている他に、本人の顧写真が記録されている。 従って、カードと本人を見比べることによって、 本人が自分自身の『Dカードを使用していること が確認できる。(なお、今後全ての場合、 記録さ れているパーソナルデータは正しいのであると仮 足した上で話を行っていく。 従って、 1 Dカード に貼られてある写真と、本人の顔が一致していれ ば『Dカードに記録されたパーソナルデータも、 本人のものであるとする。)このような『Dカー ドを使用する場合に、他人の『Dカードを使用し、

目的としている。

......

(課題を解決するための手段)

上述した問題的を解決するために、本発明のIDカードの競み取り方式は、パーソナルデータを競み取る手段と、更に写真部にも記録されているデータを競みと取る手段とを持っていることを特徴としており、これらの国のデータの関係が、設定通りのものであるかどうかを調べ、IDカードの資格を調べる方式である。

(作用):

このような構成に成っているために、使み取ったパーソナルデータあるいはこのデータの一部又は、このパーソナルデータをある一定の変換式に基づいて、得られたデータなどと、写真事から洗み取ったデータとを比較することにより、これらが一致した場合には、このIDカードは正しいカードであるとし、不一致を生じた場合には偽造IDカードであると利利可能となる。

(実施表)

・毎1の実施男

以下位面を参照し、本発明の実施例につい. . て乗つか示す。まず、本受明で使用する1Dカー ドでは、個人によって異なるデータ、つまりパー ソナルデータや双写真のデータは全てブリンタで 記録することを質問とする。他の共通部分は、子 め印料で記録してあっても、個人データを記録す る寒にブリングで同時に記録してもかまわない。 · 第18回(a) にIDカードの代表例を示す。この I Dカードでは、パーソナルデータと基写真で装 ・混されている。まず最も簡単に考えられる偽造技 は既写真の部分を切り取り、又はその上に他人の 鼠写具を貼りつけ肖皮写真にとって、行う方法で · ある(年10日(b))。このような1Dカードを使 - 用しても、遺体のチェッカーでは、パーソナル データ書しかチェックしてないために、本ものと 🍸 料定してしまう。これを防止する方法を次に示す。 まず最も基本的なチェックの方法としては、蘇 写真部のチェックも同時に行なって、少なくとも、 この顔の毎分が後からはめ込まれた合成写真でな

いことをチェックする方法である。この方法とし ては、チェッカー内のセンサで競写真等を読み取 り、プリングで記録されたものか、写真がはめる まれたものであるかを料定する方益である。申い なことに本IDカードは解母皮の一定なプリング で記録されているために、拡大してふると各層点 がばっきりとは紙できる。つまりプリンタの無点 皮はまドット/如~18ドット/加程度であるの で、約125月四~82.5月四程度の額点が見える はずである (第1数(a) に示すように)。これに 対し、原写真の部分が写真で記録されている組合 には、これに対し、写真の最位于は18回以下の 小さな位子である。従って領写真都をセンサで チェックした場合に、ブリンクの解釈皮に担当す る層点が見えず、油皮が温味的に皮をしているど うであれば、(第1回(b) に示すように)ほぼ耳 真を使用したものであると考えられ、基金ID カードであると考えられることができる。

なお、I Dカードに曲人の親写真を貼って、全体を写真にとって、偽造I Dカードを作る場合も

あるので、妖写具ばかりでなく、他のパーソナル ザータの部分も、センタでスキャンすることによ り規定とおりの解象度の匿点が観測できるか、否 かによって! Dカード企体が写真で偽造されたか の料定を行うことが可能となる。

・窓との実施例

類科を主体としたインクが使用されているために、 近途外先でも充分な表質があるために、パーソナルデータを終う取り可能である。これに対し、写真などを額の部分に入れ込んで、偽造した『Dカードでは、写真なの最が、近途外光に対しても、交分な反射特性を持っているために、原写真の部分に写真を使用した場合と、無罪事性インクを使用した場合とで、近途外先を当てた時の反射率が全く異なっていることから、『Dカードの異偽が科定できるのである。

・第3の実施例

第2の実施例では、展写真の部分のインクの特性と、パーソナルデータ部を記録したインタの特性の違いを考慮することによって、『Dカードの実施例に似た方式である。例えば展写真の部分を記録した後に、更に特殊なパターンを、案外先を当てると可視先を発する様なけい先印刷によって印刷する方性もある。第3個にはけい光イ

ンクを取得してある。複雑は被長たて始は低収又 は発光強度を達わしている。けい光インクのある ものは、毎3回のように常外光を表収し可視光を けい元として発している。なお囚で破壊で元すよ うに、連外域にけい先を見するインクもある。こ のようなインクを使用すると可視光紙はでは全く 且えなくなることも何位である。 IDカードの チェッカでは、常外光を含てて、質えば可収光の けい光パターンを扱み取り、定められた位置に定 められたパターンが記録されていることを確かめ ることで、この1Dカードの真偽モチェックする ことができる。更にこの場合にも第1の実施外な どといっしょに使用し、このけい光パターンも、 一足の暴息度のプリンタで記録されたことを、 ・ チェックすることによって、更にIDカードの真 ぬ性を充分に確認することが可能となる。

なお、けい光記録を行った場合には特殊な機能 を使用しなくても、常外様の下で見ることによっ て、ある程度の判定は可能である。つまり、特殊 なけい光パケーンが見える場合にはある程度、本

なお、この実施例では、パーソナルデータ部用 ブリンタ、既写真記録用プリンタと、解像皮の異 なるで行のプリンタを使用しているが、より偽造 防止を考えるためには、より多数、多種質の、プ リンタを使用して、それぞれの解像皮を変えてお くことによって、偽造防止の効果を大きくするこ 物である可能性が高い。しかし、けい光印料で込 適した可能性もあるので、チュッカによって、性 定の解散状の調点が形成されているか確認する必 形がある。

・・知りの資益例

そこで、何えばパーソナルデータ部のブリンタの解象皮と、似写真に無用ブリンタの解象皮を吹 化させておき、IDカードチェッカーのセンサで、

LATES.

・250実施列

以上の実施例ではIDカード作成機と全くの設定の解散度を持ったプリンク。同じ特性を持ったインクなどが、用意できなかった場合が全を行っているか、これらが用意できれば基本的には本物と同じIDカード発行器を構成できるはずである。この課な場合に、IDカードの真偽を対定する方法、すなわちパーソナルデータと顕写真の人物との一致を料定する方法としては、基本的には顕写真の中にも、パーソナルデータより作成されるデータが記録されている必要がある。

1 例をおけると、第5回(1) に示すように写真 データの中に、パーソナルデータより作成される データを記録する方法である。もちろん、この データの主政方法は、パーソナルデータから第5 図(b) のように作成し、1 Dカードの製作者以外 は知らないので過当な数にすることはできない。 つまり、パーソナルデータと写真中の文字を比較 するとによって、IDカードの異偽の利定が可能となるわけである。ただし、もちろん、現在の男人は何を用いることに同一の写真を使用し、この写真の中に同一の写真を使用して、の違してもある。 写真 社会には第1の実施例を使用することができるのと対断することができる。 ないでいる いっとはかなりむずかしい。

う込み計算した結果が、確認データと一致しているか否かによって I Dカードの異異をチェックする。つまり写真観像を詳しく調べて、この中からチェック用のパターンを見つけることはかなり困難であるので、 I Dカードを色致が非常に困難となる。また、全國常を忠実に再復できる物巧なブリンタが必要となる。

なお第5 図(c) のような方法を使用する場合には計算に用いるデータとしては第5 図(d) のように避免中に図されている数字だけでも充分である。 値間な場合には更適もほとんどしないで、そのまま確なデータとして出力しても良い。また確保データも、第5 図(c) に示すような方式で表示してもよい。

・第8の実施員

明らかに目に見える模様を写真の中に記録 しておいたのでは、ブリンタを使用することに よって偽造されてしまう。偽造的よするためには、 写真画像中に記録されている文字が

① 普通の光路状態では、人間は底接蔵めない。

② 時号化された状態で記録されており、どこに、どのような状態で記録されているのか、他人には刊到できなくする。

□ ①と②を合わせ、特殊な光線を使用することによって、写真部の中から、時号化された文字を読み出す。

などの方式が考えられる。

終である。つまり、常外先を発生する破骸と、赤 外光をは吸する 数度を 1 つの世体の中に持った I Dカードの彼み取り装置によってその資偽の料 定が可能となるわけである。

なお、この場合にも写真都に記録される数字 あるいは文字は、数字・文字そのものでなく、 ASCEなど、あるいは得別に作った文字コード。 パーコードなどであった方が良い。文字のコード 化も一種の確号化であるが、更により被碼的に略 号化を行なった方が理想的ではある。

・第1の宝珠県

て記録しておく方法が考えられる。しかしこの方 法では、インクの経時更化や各階調問の機皮量が おまりにも小さすぎることを考えると、試用する には、おまりにも無罪で、あほらしすぎて、何か 考えているとは考えられない状況である。

暗号化するためには、面点があるかの1億の情報を使用するのが最適である。つまり、写真の中の一部分に、1億のパターンで、パーソナルデータから作成をなって、数字などを暗号化して変換がある。例えば無りの1つをがある。例えば無りの一部の例とのである。このが一夕を記録するのである。このが一夕を記録するのである。このがいるのは、写真の一部に対比にこのデータを入れた場合には、このデータがだけ扱いて写真がけ入れ換えられることを防止するためである。

パーソナルダータと略号化して、写真部の製造 低速に記録する方式について述べる。第6回(b) がその一例である。この図のもつの直点にはそれ ・つの量みが与えられている。このようなパターン モIDカードの写真中の斜線等に配録しておく。 何えば21 。 23 の位置だけが適当な确定で記録 ×1+2 *×0-10を扱わしていることになる。 また第6回(b) の料線部で示される部分は、ダ シーのピットであり、適当な確皮で記録されてい るとする。またデータの記録開始収置は、予め定 められているので、この斜線部の決められたQ里 からデータを終み始めれば良い。あるいは、デー タを書き始めてあるというスタートコードを記録 しておき、そこから確認用データが書き込まれて いるとなっていてもよい。 以上のようにすること によって、1Dカードのパーソナルデータ又はそ の一部あるいは、これから生成されるデータを、 写真書の一部に書き込むことができる。 なお、写真部は、Y、M、Cの3色あるいはこ

ぞれの位置に応じて2⁸。 2¹。 2²。 2² の 4

なお、写真部は、Y、M、Cの3色あるいはこれに更に黒を加えた、昇単性のインクで配録されることになる。第8回のように写真中に書き込ま

• 第 8 四 実施例 "

第7の実施例の別の実施例の1つとして、 1 Dカードの確認用のデータは通常の取料を用い た品被磁性のカラーインクで記録する方法がある。 例えば、1 Dカード連認用のデータをMの取料性 の動物顕性インクで記録する (第7回(4))。そし て更にこの上に今度は同じMの染料性の必分率性インクで何えば近1、四(b) に示した後に、全面を斜線で塗ってしまう。つまり、このようにすることで、内臓ではマゼンタの斜めのラインが確認できるだけである。ここで【Dカードの統み取り観で赤外光を使用すると、染料インタに対して非外光は透明である(第2回参照)ので、顕新インクが記録されて、斜線の下に離されていた【Dカード、確認用のデータだけを読み取ることが可能となる。

しかし、通常はこのような悪質なチェックは必

要組く、簡単なチェックだけで完分である。例えば最も多い偽造としては、写真部に自分の写真を入れて偽造1 Dカードを作る方色などが考えられる。このような場合には、本実施例の 1 およびで 自皮のチェックでも充分に、チェック機能をはた すことが可能である。

は、このIDカードは英句と判定される。文字書 が本体であると特定された/I Dカード(i) は、世 に矢印Aの方向に移動され、写異部(2) がまれ D E D (4) の下に未る。昇津性インクで記録され た本物のIDカードであれば写真部(2) を途査し た現合には、CCDアレイセンサ(5) には、点外 先がほとんど一様に反射して高ってくる。従って この場合には本質のIDカード(!) であると料定 できる。写真部(2) を放人の写真等に入れ換えた 場合にはCCDアレイ(5) からの出力写真パター ンによって変化するので角質のIDカードである と、すぐにわかる。この方式によるIDカードの 真偽料定法のフローチャートを聞きに示す。なお、 余裕のある場合には、終み込んだ文字部(i) の パーソナルデータモ計算し、実施側のまに示した 様な方法でこの計算値を予め写真部(2) の中へ回 しておき、これらのデータを集る込んだ時に背び チェックすることを行えばかなり高い普度で、 IDカードの真偽の利定ができる。

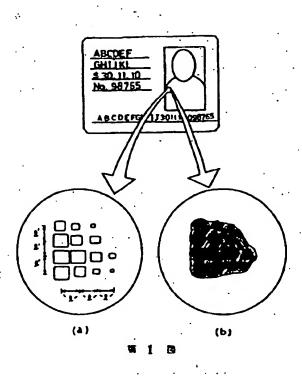
[発明の効果]

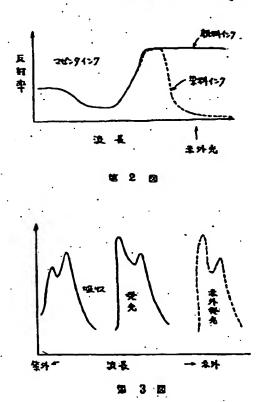
この発明を用いることにより、パーソナルデータと写真入りのIDカードの偽造を図覚とし、もし偽造されたIDカードが作られたとしても、資卓に、偽物のIDカードであると刊定できるIDカード刊定装置を構成することが可能となる。

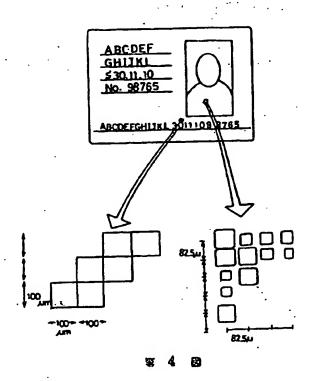
4. 図画の簡単な説明

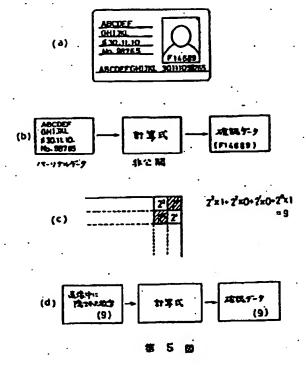
東部に記録する別の方法を示す図。第1回は無確 強性インクでこのデータを記録し、更に発料である無異単性インクを使用して、内限ではこのデータを見えなくする方法を示す図。第4回は本発明 の1 Dカード真偽利別領観の最も簡単な何を示す 図、第9回はこの『Dカード奥偽料別観観のフローチャート。第1号回は『Dカード(4) とその 写真部だけを入れ換えた偽造『Dカード(4) の例 を示す図である。

特閣平3-185585 (8)

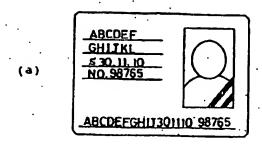


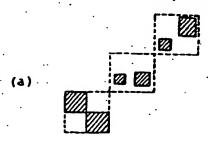


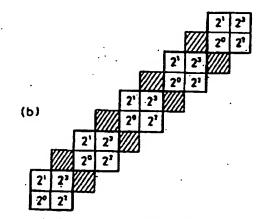


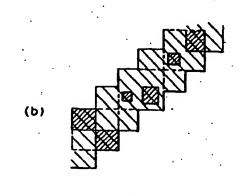






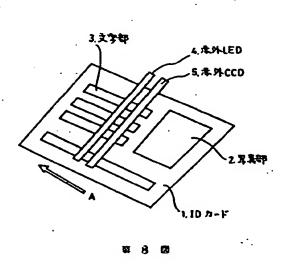


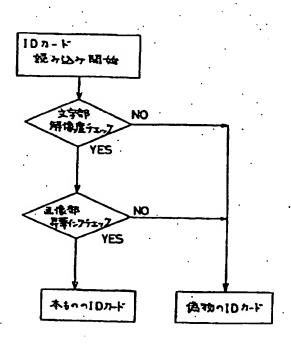




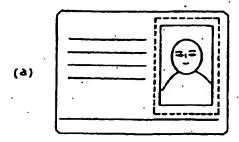
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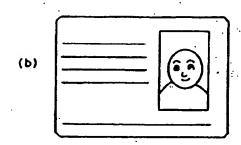
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